

# Relations attitudes with public behavior in conservation lontar palm plants (*Borassus flabellifer* Linn) in the District Jeneponto

Sukamaluddin, Hammado Tantu, Mulyadi and Gufran Darma Dirawan

*Environmental Management and Education Program, Makassar State University, Indonesia  
BTN Minaasa Upa, Blok A3 No. 8 Makassar, South Sulawesi Province, Makassar, Indonesia*

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## ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the relations attitudes with public behavior in plant conservation lontar in the District Jeneponto. This study uses a quantitative approach and hypothesis testing instrument type questionnaire. Instruments used include behavioral questionnaire lontar palm plant communities in the preservation of which is influenced by the attitude of the community. Total population of 100 people from three research sites and samples taken as many as 30 people with purposive sampling. Based on the results of the study found that,  $r_{\text{count}} = 0.841$  is greater than  $r_{\text{table}} = 0.349$  at significance level 0.05 then  $H_0$  rejected  $H_1$  accepted meaning, which means that there is a significant relationship between the variables of attitudes to the behavior, so concluded that the behavior of people in the preservation of lontar palm plants such as planting, participating in the preservation and utilization of palm plants closely related to people's attitudes both reproduce and use of lontar palm plants to meet the needs of life and community life in Jeneponto. Furthermore, the attitude of the lontar palm plant preservation and restoration efforts required for replanting and conservation. In this study, 76% or 23 of 30 respondents said they agree when done replanting to restore the population of the county district Jeneponto. In addition, some respondents stated that 73% or 22 people who agree that the utilization of lontar palm leaves for souvenirs. Behavior in the conservation of lontar palm plant was participating in the conserve in planting palm, which most agree or 76% are willing to plant lontar palm trees.

*Key word : Attitudes, Behaviour and conservation plant lontar*

## Introduction

Indonesia's development with the spirit of regional autonomy in the governance of the Republic of Indonesia has brought a change in the relationship between the authority the central government and local governments, including in the field of environmental protection and management. Anonymous, (2010). Environmental protection and management is a systematic and integrated efforts are being made to preserve the environment and prevent en-

vironmental degradation which includes planning, utilization, control, maintenance, monitoring and enforcement.

Environmental degradation that occurred lately origin in human behavior that is rooted in people's thinking about himself, nature and the relationship between Man and nature or Man's place in the whole universe. Environmental degradation can only be overcome by a fundamental change in attitude and perspective on human behavior (Keraf, 2010).

Ajzen (2005), suggests that human behavior is caused by a pattern filled with scientific laws. Some experts on the behavior of the other, agree that the behavior is due, caused by the objectives that can be measured, can be observed and can be motivated or encouraged. Thus, environmental degradation due to uncontrolled human behavior also occurs in some plant ecosystems. As we see lontar palm as a crop plant in South Sulawesi cultural heritage has been widely used by the public Jeneponto to meet several requirements, among others, the need for construction of houses.

BPS Janeponto (2009-2012), stated that the environmental degradation caused by lontar palm plant population is reduced up to 16.24% of the land area of 422 ha to 363 ha. This is due to external factors, namely population growth continues to increase so that the need for the board for the needs of housing construction can not be suppressed, because it takes 10 to 20 years for the growth of the lontar palm trees.

Jeneponto population growth in the district within the last 10 years (2003-2013) experienced a remarkable improvement. From 323.023 inhabitants Jeneponto be increased to 351.100 or 28.077 of population (BPS Jeneponto, 2014). This indicates that along with increased population growth also affects the need for board (housing) and the palm trees were subjected to exploitation for those needs.

Based on field observations shows that the population decline caused by over-cutting ejection (damage to the forest ecosystem or a particular tree because too many cut them down) or has included abuse phase (the exploitation of natural resources is not rational and beyond the carrying capacity of the environment). Extension lontar palm cultivation in an effort to help improve the knowledge, understanding and precision farming for farmer's lontar palm. Changes in behavior utilizing palm plant that is not matched by an increase in the ability of plant populations palm cultivation is affected by the level of knowledge and individual needs. Lack of socialization potential, the benefits of certain components of papyrus plants and their view of society that palm cultivation and palm plants not only farming subsystem is influencing perception. Farmers who tend apathetic attitude and still traditional and behavioral patterns of farmers still maintain a low palm plant. From the description, the purpose of this study was to determine the relationship of attitudes

towards people's behavior in the preservation of *lontar* palm plants in Jeneponto.

## Research Methods

This study was conducted in Jeneponto for 4 months and January to April 2015. The goal of this research community are scattered in several districts in the region Jeneponto.

This research uses descriptive and inferential analysis. Inferential analysis used product moment correlation analysis person, to determine whether there is a relationship with the attitude of people's behavior in the preservation of *lontar* palm plants.

Data used in this study are primary and secondary data. Primary data collection methods are as follows:

1. Field observations, namely the collection of data by direct observation of the study respondents.
2. Develop research questions through the questionnaire, which the researchers were able to collect a variety of answers to a questionnaire in accordance with the limitations expressed in the research purposes.
3. Interview of a respondent is to collect as many answers and accurate information and complete so that the goal can be answered with either study.

While secondary data is collected or obtained from the relevant agencies with the purpose of research, for example Statistically office, Planning overnment offices (*Bappeda*), plantation and forestry offices, departments of industry and trade, sub-district office and village offices in accordance with research sites in the district Jeneponto.

The target population in this study is dependent communities with *lontar* palm plant as many as 100 people. Kerlinger (2006), suggests that the sample is taken from a population that is affordable, while the number of samples that diampel many as 30 people. Kerlinger (2006), the bigger the sample, the likelihood of sampling error is smaller. Then the sample locations selected by purposive sampling, while the amount of representative samples according to (Ferdinand (2006) in Agus, 2013) is dependent on a number of indicators multiplied by 5 to 15. Furthermore, both Koentjaraningrat (1997: 89) and Haryono (2012: 82), stating that the sample or the sampling is probability sampling means all populations have the same opportunities to be selected into the sample.

## Research Results

Based on the observations on the attitude and public behavior in the conservations of *lontar* palm plants obtained the following data:

Table 1 shows that the magnitude of the average value of 1.4233 attitudes and behavior of 1.0670. This condition indicate that attitude is in good condition or agreed in the preservation of *lontar* palm plants nor the order behavior. Then the standard deviation shows that the distribution pattern of the data that will give an idea about the character of the sample is in good condition, so that this information can be used as an ingredient or foothold to take a decision in this study in both categories as well.

Results of research by the Spearman correlation requirements of data generated as follows:

Based on Table 2 above showed that count = 0841 bigger than  $r$  table = 0.349 at significance level 0.05 then  $H_0$  rejected  $H_1$  accepted meaning, which means that there is a significant relationship between the variables of attitude to behavior.

## Discussion

Social identity attached to someone is a positive identity to be maintained by it. Therefore, individuals who have a positive social identity, then both the discourse and actions will be consistent with the norms of the group. And, if the individual is identified in a group, then the discourse and actions should be in accordance with the discussion and action group.

**Table 1.** Statement of Attitude and Public Behaviour in the conservation of *lontar* palm plants in Jeneponto

| No | Component        | Attitude | Behaviour | N  |
|----|------------------|----------|-----------|----|
| 1. | Total Sample (N) | 30       | 30        | 30 |
| 2. | Range            | 59.00    | 44.00     |    |
| 3. | Minimum          | 115.00   | 87.00     |    |
| 4. | Maximum          | 174.00   | 131.00    |    |
| 5. | Sum              | 4270.00  | 3201.00   |    |
| 6. | Mean             | 1.4233E2 | 1.0670E2  |    |
| 7. | Std.Deviation    | 14.47074 | 11.65939  |    |
| 8. | Variance         | 209.402  | 135.941   |    |

People's behavior in the preservation of papyrus plant is people's actions in maintaining the papyrus plant generative and sustainable farming based on

**Table 2.** The correlation between attitudes and public behaviour are the conservations of *lontar* palm plant in district Jeneponto

|           |                     | Correlations |           |
|-----------|---------------------|--------------|-----------|
|           | Statistik           | Attitude     | Behaviour |
| Attitude  | Pearson Correlation | 1            | .841**    |
|           | Sig. (2-tailed)     |              | .000      |
|           | N                   | 30           | 30        |
| Behaviour | Pearson Correlation | .841**       | 1         |
|           | Sig. (2-tailed)     | .000         |           |
|           | N                   | 30           | 30        |

\*\*Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

the character, nature and habits are influenced by the environment and their place in preserving plant palm as a crop that gives economic value to society Jeneponto.

Descriptive analysis aimed at describing the research variables through the interpretation of the frequency distribution of respondents as a whole, both in the number of respondents (people), and the mean value of the grain question on the variable behavior and attitudes in the preservation of papyrus plants in Jeneponto.

### 1. Public Attitudes in the Plant Conservation Lontar

The public attitude towards the existence of the *lontar* palm plant in Jeneponto

Public attitudes toward the existence of the palm plant in Jeneponto particularly changes to the current population size in advance. According to the respondents that there has been a change in the population of ancient *lontar* palm by now, Based on the opinions of respondents said they agree that most of the palm population reduced amount, as used for the necessities of life and their lives, from the stem leaves, sap and fruit.

Public Attitudes towards the preservation and cultivation of palm plant as palm conservations efforts in Jeneponto

In the *lontar* palm plant conservation and restoration efforts required for replanting and preservation. In this study, 76% or 23 of 30 respondents said they agree when done replanting to restore the population of the county district Jeneponto. The rest three people said strongly agree and when combined with the statement agreed then to 26 people or 87% replanting statement needs to be done, whereas only 13% say they do not agree if replanting is done be-

cause these plants can grow on their own, although not planted.

Attitude is a tendency to act (growing niche to act), the willingness to react or do something in the community, showing the shape, direction, and nature of which is the encouragement, response and reflection of the stimulus. Attitude contains components such as cognitive (experience, knowledge, views, etc.), affective (emotional, happy, hate, love, revenge, anger, indifference, etc.) and behavioral / overt actions (behavior, the tendency to act) Rosenberg and Hovland (1960) in Ervival Amzu (2007).

Public attitudes which states that Lontar leaves can be made baskets, hats and other handicrafts.

Public attitudes towards the use of palm leaves to craft very well developed to be souvenirs both local and foreign tourists who visited to Jeneponto. This is evident from some of the opinions of respondents who stated that 73% or 22 people who agreed that if the utilization of palm leaves for souvenirs and the remaining 4 people strongly agree and when combined, the 26 people or 87% is very possible to do the development of handicrafts to souvenirs and only 4 people or 13% less agree because it requires a lot of time and expense to make souvenirs from palm leaves.

The Lontar palm plants which are found in the district Jeneponto, also the raw material for the needs of existing communities in the region. Making the stage house district Jeneponto mostly using raw materials from palm trees, because the quality of the material that is strong and resistant to termite attack (Hammado, 1994). This is because the raw material is readily available in the area and the price is unaffordable when compared with the price of wood other building materials. In reality, brown sugar businesses in this area survived till today there is even a tendency to increase, especially Jeneponto district government attention to this industry getting bigger (Jufri, 1994).

Furthermore Kahar (1994), crafts are still scattered throughout the country is the capital to develop the tourism industry, for example, raw materials crafts produced by people in the island using raw materials ejection. Potential ejection in the district Jeneponto as raw material for the manufacture of baskets, local baskets, trays and souvenirs can be done easily since the raw material is available. All this can provide benefits and public income if properly engaged.

The attitude of the people who use sap of lontar palm for the red sugar industry.

Jeneponto people's habits in general, in particular research sites, sap as a result leads directly from the palm trees in addition to be used as fresh drinking can be processed into red sugar. The raw material is red sugar sap tapped farmers every day from morning to evening. The business of making red sugar has been occupied by people Jeneponto traditionally hereditary and is a source of income of many people who depend with palm trees. There is a 83% agree sap can be made of red sugar, otherwise 17% said less agree because they are not able to tap palm juice every day, because the amount that should be tapped very much, then red sugar cooking time consuming and tedious.

## 2. Public behavior in conservation of lontar palm plant

### *Planting lontar palm as a form of plant preservation*

Almost all respondents or 27 people from 30 people or 90% said that the palm plant is willing to restore the lost population, it is stated that if the palm trees growing in the soil can grow well even if not maintained like other plants. Besides Also respondents found that plants resistant to Drought and the ejection does not require fertilization and pest control and disease. Then, if the plant ejection properly maintained, it would also produce good results good, juice, fruit and other vital parts owned by palm trees.

### *Public participation in the preservation of palm plants.*

Jeneponto community has been aware of the importance of planting trees. Jeneponto government through the program "Gammara" Jeneponto Society Movement Towards Clean and Green, which is a government program with the community to plant trees. One of the palm plant preservation is participating in a tree planting conserve in the one plant. From the research also revealed the majority of 76% agree or are willing to plant palm trees although the problem had never received counseling especially palm seed selection and good quality.

Behavior directed at achieving the goals and ways to achieve the goal (Winkel, 1984 in Harjanti, 2006). Then he also found individual behavior includes everything into knowledge (knowledge), which becomes an attitude and Working (psychomotor).



Furthermore Myers, (1996), Sarwono (2002), Harjanti (2006), gives a memorable terms that Affective (feeling), Behaviour (behavior) and cognitive (awareness) is abbreviated ABC. Cognition and feelings towards a certain attitude object, it can be seen the tendency of behavior. As such behavior can be predicted from attitudes immense impact in the application of psychology, because it can be used both in interpersonal relationships in counseling and inter-group relations.

#### *People's behavior in the utilization of palm trees.*

Based on the observation location lotar research shows that trees grow together in a clump (*borong = in the native language*) on land that is not intensively cultivated land as the land of rice fields and ponds are very intensive management. Many naturally grown in the garden / farm is less groomed and grass growing around the house like a bully or weeds. And if there are fields and gardens around intensively managed, then the palm trees used as boundary of the land with other land with varying distances there are 5x5 m or 4x4 m.

Most respondents always use the ejection rod for ingredients such as building houses on stilts, leaves to make baskets, fruit easy to eat, while the juice to drink and made of brown sugar.

The concept of behavior in the utilization of palm plants in line with the opinion of Von Glasersfeld (1996), in Kumurur (2008) that knowledge was also shaped by the structure of one's conception when he interacts with his environment. it shows the surrounding environment that we have to isolate, and in this case, both outside and around us is our own experience, not the objective world that escaped notice.

## Conclusion

Based on the results of data analysis and statistical calculations such as that described above, the findings of this study showed that there was a significant relationship between the variables of attitude to behavior. Therefore it can be concluded that the public behavior in the conservation of palm plant such as palm trees, participate in the preservation and utilization of palm plants closely related to people's attitudes both reproduce and use the palm part to meet the needs of life and community life Jeneponto that can not be separated with lontar palm plants.

The attitude of the palm plant preservation and restoration efforts required for replanting and preservation. In this study, 76% or 23 of 30 respondents said they agree when done replanting to restore the population of the county district Jeneponto.

Public attitudes towards the use of palm leaves to craft very well developed to be souvenirs both local and foreign tourists who visited Jeneponto. This is evident from some of the opinions of respondents who stated that 73% or 22 people who agreed that if the utilization of palm leaves for souvenirs.

Behavior in the preservation of lontar palm plant was participating in the conserve in planting palm, which most agree or 76% are willing to plant palm trees.

The research gave a positive impact on the development of science in theoretical repertoire, in enriching the theory of behavior that has been previously developed. People's behavior in the preservation of papyrus plants can be realized by encouraging the attitude of the community to preserve the lonatr palm plant in participating in planting palm trees as well as utilize to make the best for the welfare of society Jeneponto.

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